TWO CENTS.

HEAVY FALL OF SNOW

Railroad and Street Car Traffic Interrupted in Chicago.

STORM GENERAL OVER THE WEST

Two Fatalities Due to the Storm in Railroad Yards.

COLLISION ON L ROAD

CHICAGO, February 9 .- Seven inches of snow fell in Chicago during the storm which started yesterday afternoon and which raged until this morning, resulting in an almost complete tie-up of many of the cross-town car lines and seriously interrupting the suburban train service on all roads. So blinding was the fine snow, driven by a northeast wind which at times reached a velocity of over forty miles an

hour, that many accidents resulted. One man was killed and another fatally injured as a direct result of the storm. Andrew Switzer, a railway switchman, was run down and instantly killed by a Grand Trunk engine. Switzer was facing the storm and did not hear the bell. Alvin Carlson was also run over and badly mangled while inspecting air brakes on a Lake Shore passenger train, the howling wind drowning the sound of the starting whistle.

Collision on Elevated Road. On the South Side elevated railway a collision occurred on a curve at 53d street, which derailed two cars and caused a panic among the passengers, but which resulted

in serious injury to no one. The storm was general over the west and southwest, and trains on all roads centering in Chicago were from fifteen minutes to two hours late. Reports early today showed heavy snow extending from Duluth down the Mississippi valley to St. Louis, and eastward the storm was covering Ohio with snow. South of St. Louis it was

raining hard. In Chicago the new snow, coming on top of the foot that fell last Saturday and Sunday, formed drifts in the suburbs that made street travel there almost impossible. The total fall of snow was the heaviest here for several years.

SNOWING IN NEW YORK. So Thick That Outgoing Steamers Had

to Anchor. NEW YORK, February 9.-The snow storm which set in about 9 o'clock this morning is interfering with the movement of outgoing ocean steamers. The Cunard liner Lucania, which left her dock shortly before 10 o'clock, anchored off quarantine, the air being so thick with snow that Cap-

At Sandy Hook the wind was blowin from the north and the snow was so thick that it was impossible for the marine observer to make out the ship channel. The Lucania is the only steamer that has ventured out from dock thus far today.

tain Dutton did not care to run the risk of

losing his way while going down the char

ACCIDENT STILL A MYSTERY. D. I. Roberts Makes a Statement Re

garding Erie Wreck. YORK, February 9.-Mr. D. Roberts, general passenger agent of the Eric railroad, today communicated to the Associated Press this statement:

"The cause of derailment of Erie train No. 5 last Thursday morning is still a mystery. A most thorough investigation shows that the track was as nearly perfect as it was possible to have it. It had been but recently laid with new 190-pound rails. all new ties, splices and bolts. Line, surface, gauge and curvature were standard. Nothing has been found wrong with the trucks or wheels. All the cars of the train had been thoroughly inspected at Meadville, the division terminal, less than one hour before the accident, and the engine, being attached to the train at that point, had just been taken from the round house, where it had, as is usual, been thoroughly

inspected by employes in charge. "The speed of the train, as stated by the engineer, was not to exceed forty miles an hour. He had applied brakes for steadying the train around the curve and had it well under control, being within a quarter of a mile of the Greenville, Pa., station stop, "The postal and combination cars were of the same construction, length and practi-cally the same weight, vestibuled and equipped with all the most modern im-

"It would appear as having been one of those accidents against which human fore-sight could not have guarded."

QUEEN LONGED FOR REST Interesting Incident Published

Westminster Gazette Today. LONDON, February 9.-The Westminster Gazette this afternoon prints an interesting story, which it believes to be absolutely correct, to the effect that before the recent retirement of Mr. George J. Goschen from the office of first lord of the admiralty he

sent a letter to the queen, saying in substance that he desired to relinquish office as he was weary of public life. In replying, Queen Victoria thanked Mr. Goschen for his long and devoted services, closing with the words:
"Your old queen is weary, too, and long

ing for her rest."

VINETA SAILS FOR VERA CRUZ.

With New Orleans. NEW ORLEANS, February 9 .- After two weeks, filled with entertainment for officers and men, the German cruiser Vineta weighed anchor today and steamed away to Vera Cruz. After a cruise in the Wes Indies the ship will return home.

people when the order was given to drop down stream. A roar of farewell sounded from the whistles of all the craft in the harbor, while factories along the river added to the din. As the vessel passed the barracks a salute was fired, to which the cruiser responded, amid the cheers of the thousards on shore.

Both banks of the river were lined with

Capt. Walthelm, in bidding farewell to the committee which had been in charge of the entertainments here, expressed his pro-found gratification "at the extremely courteous reception tendered his officers

MAN AND WIFE ASPHYXIATED.

He is Dead and She in Very Critical

who lived in Sherman avenue, Jersey City, is dead and Mrs. Kelly is in a critical condition from asphyxiation. Kelly's corpse was found on the floor in the kitchen of the apartments he and his wife occupi and in a bed room off the kitchen Mrs. Kelly was lying unconscious. It is supposed the gas had been left burning, turned low, and that the flame was accidentally extinguished.

CONTRACT FOR IT TERMINATED WITH SCULPTOR'S DEATH.

Controller of the Currency Renders Such a Decision on the

Subject.

The controller of the currency has ren dered the following decision to the Secretary of War regarding the completion of the statue to Gen. Sherman:

"By your reference of the 31st ultimo, I have received certain papers relating to the contract of the late Carl Rohl-Smith for the erection of the statue of the late Gen. Sherman. You ask the specific question 'W hether there is any objection to granting an extension of the contract to the personal representatives of the deceased sculptor, it being to the interests of the United States that the contract be so completed?'

"The contract of July 5, 1892 (27 Stat., 74) appropriated \$50,000 for the erection of a pedestal for the statue, and the act of March 2, 1895 (28 Stat., 945), made an additional appropriation of \$30,000 for the completion of said statue. The Society of the Army of the Tennessee provided \$11,000 additional, making in all \$91,000 available for the work.

Terms of Contract. "On November 18, 1896, a contract was entered into with Carl Rohl-Smith, wherein among other things, he agreed 'to design within four years from the date of signing this agreement, a bronze equestrian statue of the late Gen. William Tecumseh Sher-

man, together with a granite pedestal there-

"He also agreed 'that he will himself model and design said equestrian statue and other bronze work, and will not devolve such portion of the work upon others.'
"The consideration for all the work re-quired for this contract was the lump sum of \$90,000, to be paid in installments from time to time as the work progressed— \$79,000 to be paid by the United States and \$11,000 by the Society of the Army of the Tennessee.

"The time fixed for the completion and delivery of the work was November 17, 1900. Mr. Rohl-Smith died August 22, 1900, and before the completion of the work. Dur of the \$79,000. How much work was actually done before his death does not appear.

Conclusions of the Controller.

"The contract under consideration re quired the personal services of Rohl-Smith that is, his artistic skill and ability on part of the work, and as a lump sum was provided for the whole, it must be regarded as an indivisible contract in which personal skill and ability was required. The death of the artist makes it impossible now to utilize his services, and that, too, without his fault. This being the case, his contract, so far as it remained executory, must be considered as having terminated at his death without power of revival or exten-sion as an executory contract. His death released Rohl-Smith from all legal obligation to complete the work.

"I am of opinion that it should first be determined what, if any, amount is now due thereby ascertaining what sum remains available for the completion of the statue as required by the contract. When this been done, I think you would be authorized to enter into a new and independent contract with such person or persons as you deem proper for carrying the work to final completion, subject, however, to this limitation, that the consideration to be agreed upon shall not, together with the amount already paid and to be paid Rohl Smith, exceed the total sum stipulated in the contract for the erection of the statue with all that pertains to it."

WIDENING OF ANACOSTIA ROAD. Provisions of the Measure Authoris

ing the Improvement. The bill to widen the Anacostia road, as reported to the House by the committee on the District of Columbia, provides that within twenty days after the dedication of 50 per centum of the land necessary for the extension and widening of the Anacostia road, in the District of Columbia, from the Brightwell tract easterly to the District line, in accordance with the record highway extension plans of the fourth section the Commissioners are authorized and directed to institute in the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, sitting as district court, by petition, describing lands to be taken, a proceeding in rem. to may be necessary for the extension and widening of the road. Proceedings shall be in accordance with the act for the extension of Columbia road east of 13th stree and for other purposes. If the court confirms the verdict, award and assessment of the jury in manner other than was ac cepted by the Commissioners of the District of Columbia as laid down in section of the act referred to, the Commissioners shall have authority to reject such con-

demnation and award, and all proceedings shall be null and void. Two hundred dollars is appropriated out of the revenues of the District of Columbia to provide the necessary funds for the costs and expenses of the condemnation proceedings. So much of the act authoriz.ng he extension eastwardly of the Columb Railway, providing for the construction of a branch from the intersection of creek and Anacostia road, along Anacostia road to its intersection with the eastern boundary line of the District of Columbia, is renewed for one year from the approva of the act, such construction to be subject to the approval of the Commissioners

The report on the bill says: "Section 2 of the bill preserves the rule heretofore established by which the cost of street ex-tensions is borne entirely by the District of Columbia and property benefited. The committee does not agree with the recommendation of the Commissioners that this be amended so that the appropriation for the condemnation of the land be charged equally to the revenues of the District of Columbia and the treasury of the United States, but, on the contrary, the commit

tee reports in accordance with the rule has heretofore frequently been sus

Representative Butler of Pennsylvania es corted 150 young ladies, pupils of the Normal School of West Chester, Pa., through all the uptown public buildings this morn ing and presented them individually to Sec. retary Long, Secretary Root and Acting Secretary Hill. While the party was in er Washington, the prominent colored edit cator, and insisted on having his auto-graph. He granted the request of a few, but was not equal to the task of writing

his name for the entire number. Auditor Henry A. Castle of the Post Office Department left today for Minnesota. He goes to Minneapolis, where, on February 12, he is to deliver the principal address

at the annual banquet in memory of Abraham Lincoln, by Minnesota Commandery of the Loyal Legion. Capt. Francis W. Dickins, U. S. N., w

was detached from the Indiana and ordered to command the Oregon, sailed for China in December from San Francisco and arrived at Woo Sung last month, where was to assume command of the vessel.

Senator Clark, from the committee on it diciary, today favorably reported the bill increasing the salaries of territorial officers of the territory of Hawaii.

Conference With Illinois Senators About Appointments.

PENSIONS FOR INDIAN WAR VETERANS

Talk Over the Deadlock in Ne-

SOME G. A. R. CALLERS

Senators Mason and Cullom were both at President about Illinois appointments. Senator Mason was with F. E. Coyne, who is collector of internal revenue at Chicago. Both of the Illinois senators have united on Mr. Covne for postmaster of Chicago. The recommendation will probably be sufficient to secure the nomination. Charles U. Gordon, the present postmaster, has resigned, to take effect April 1. No recommendation has been made for a collector to succeed Mr. Coyne. This matter will be held until the post office nomination is made. Senator Cullom was accompanied to the White House by ex-Representative Joseph A. Connolly of Springfield. Mr. Connolly is
Senator Cullom's choice for United States
district judge to succeed Judge Allen. This
is one of the places that Senators Cullom

Mr. McMillan said the Secretary of the
Navy had fixed the price and recommended the purchase. He had not brought it
before the committee on naval affairs be-A. Connolly of Springfield. Mr. Connolly is is one of the places that Senators Cullom and Mason have been unable to agree upon. The President has suggested that they try to get together, but they do not seem abie to do so. Senator Mason has joined with Representatives Cannon and Warner in recommending Judge Wright.

Pension for Indian War Veterans. Representative Tongue of Oregon presented to the President the seven members of the commission of Oregon Indian war vet- joining the insane asylum to the governerans who have been sent on here by the Oregon legislature to press for legislation pensioning the survivors of Indian wars. The commission consists of H. D. Mount, Wm. D. Stillwell, Jason Wheeler, L. S. Wood, J. C. Cooper, Geo. W. Riddle and T. A. Wood. With them was O. C. Applegate of the Klamath Indian agency of Oregon.
The members of the commission explain ed to the President the object of their visit to Washington. He expressed interest in their cause and thought it was a worthy one. All of the members of the commission are veterans of various Indian wars and bear evidences of close contact with redskin warriors. One of them went to Ore-gon in 1844, when there were not over 300 white men in the entire region north of Missouri and west of the Missouri river. Members of the commission say that about 1,000 men will receive pensions if the bill that has been introduced becomes

His Name Cannot Be Used. Senator Thurston was with the President some time today. The senator filed his recmendations for army nominations and remained to talk with the President abou the senatorial fight in Nebraska. The President feels the greatest interest in the contest, and has frequently expressed the hope that there would be no permanent deadlock. Senator Thurston does not see any prospect of the deadlock being broken for some time. Senator Thurston has again declined the urgent request of friends to Like Attorney General Griggs, Senator Thurston says that he cannot afford to re main in politics. He is going back to the practice of law to replenish his income and declares that he could not be induced to remain in the Senate another six years

Prominent G. A. R. Callers. Leo Rassieur, commander-in-chief of the Grand Army, called on the President, in company with Charles Burrows, quartermaster general of the G. A. R.: David W Lee and Joseph W. Kay of New York. They

called to pay their respects. Representative White of North Carolina called on the President to recommend the reappointment of Mrs. Mary Green as post mistress at Warrenton, N. C. Mrs. Green was appointed postmistress by President Johnson, and has never been disturbed in her office. Her term has about expired and she wishes a renomination.

Conference With a Senator-Elect. Senator-elect Burton of Kansas was in regarding pending matters of interest. Mr Burton has made a good impression at the White House and Capitol.

Among the President's other callers were Senators Burrows, Wetmore and Sullivan, Representatives Bishop, Naphen, Fox, Davis, Slayden, Kahn, McCleary, Lacey Dr. Grant, republican national committee-

Message From King Edward. Lord Pauncefote called at the White House yesterday afternoon and conveyed to President McKinley a message from preciation of the sympathy shown by the American chief executive in the death of Queen Victoria. The message was more of a personal than diplomatic nature. Its cordial tone and kind expressions were apan appropriate answer.

RENOMINATIONS EXPECTED.

Sampson, Schley and Others to Be Advanced as Before Recommended. It is expected that the President will Monday next renominate all the officers connected with the brilliant naval victory off Santiago July 3, 1898, whose nominations for advanced rank failed of action in the Senate many months ago. The new nominations will be identical in character with those formerly sent to the Senate, with this difference: The operation of the personnel law has already auvanced many of the officers whose names were on the list, and consequently the department is obliged to make some recommendations to carry out the spirit of the board of instructions. This rearrangement has, however, not affected the standing of any of the admirals. Rear Admiral Sampson is advanced eight num-bers, to rank after Rear Admiral Howell, the senior officer in his grade, and next below Admiral Dewey. Rear Admiral Schley is advanced six numbers, to rank next be ow Rear Admiral Sampson. The orde cers is practically the same as in the orig-inal nominations.

Frederick Van Dyne, assistant solicitor of the Department of State, acting as arbitrator for the parties interested, has rendered decision awarding to William M. Handy, son of the late Moses P. Handy, the sum of \$5,000 for services rendered in the prosecu tion of the famous McMurdoo claims agains the government of Portugal, growing out of the Delagon Bay railway constr case. Moses Handy, according to the evi dence submitted to the arbitrator, played a very important part in the initiation of the claim in the State Department, and his heirs claimed \$20,000 in recompense. Mrs. McMurdoo, widow of the original claimant,

and now Mrs. Penfield, resisted this claim as exorbitant, but consented to the arbitra-

THE SHERMAN STATUE AT THE WHITE HOUSE LAND FOR NAVY YARD IN CONGRESS TODAY WAR REVENUE REDUCTION WEST POINT HAZING

DEBATE IN THE SENATE OVER PROPOSITION TO PURCHASE.

Amendment to Buy M. I. Weller's Point of Order.

While the naval appropriation bill was nder consideration in the Senate this aftersoon Mr. McMillan proposed an amendment to appropriate \$52,500 for certain pieces of land adjoining the United States navy yard in this city on the west side. Mr. McMilian presented a letter from Mr. M. I. Weller ot this city, the owner of the land to be purchased, to the Secretary of the Navy, and a telegram from the latter saying he had an option on the land for \$52,500. This was the White House today conferring with the a part of the land desired for the extension

of the navy yard westwardly. Several Senators in Opposition. Mr. Butler objected to the amendment on the ground that the matter was so important that it should have gone before the committee on naval affairs, which could recommend a plan for acquiring all the land the government needed west of the navy yard, instead of buying only a portion of it. He didn't believe there was any immediate

need for the land. Mr. Gallinger made a general protest against buying land without very careful examination into its value, and wanted to know who had fixed the price of this land. cause of his illness, which had curtailed the time he had had to devote to committee work. The letter of Secretary Long, however, was addressed to the committee.

Excessive Prices Alleged. Mr. Gallinger said he had objected to the purchase of land from land syndicates or others in this city at excessive prices. Last year an attempt was made to sell land adment for \$2,333 per acre. He understood that an opinion was held for \$30,000 on land it was sought to sell to the government for \$210,000, which amount was recommended by the committee on appropriations. It was now proposed to sell that same land to the government for \$1,000 an acre, and he supposed if it was not purchased this year the price would be reduced next year. He said he had protested against buying the Union building for \$650,000, when he showed that such a building could be built for \$300,000, and the land murchased for for \$300,000 and the land purchased for

Mr. Hale, chairman of the naval commit-tee, when appealed to, said he knew of nothing pressing for the purchase of the land adjoining the navy yard. Mr. McMillan said the government had practically taken possession of this land for two years.

Mr. Butler made a point of order against

the amendment, which was sustained by the chair, on the ground that it had not been considered by the committee on naval

FOUND LIFELESS IN BED

SUDDEN AND UNEXPECTED DEATH OF REAR ADMIRAL REARICK.

Rear Admiral Peter A. Rearick, U. S. N. (retired), was found dead in bed about 8 o'clock this morning at his home, No. 904 East Capitol street. He was a victim of heart trouble. The admiral, who was about sixty-three years of age, retired at his usual hour last night in apparently excellent health, and he had not been ill for a long time. He leaves a widow and four daughters, the latter being Mrs. C. W. Freeman of Baltimore and Mrs. G. T. Woodward, Mrs. C. H. Weaver and Mrs. H. A. Austin of Washington, Arrangements for the funeral have not been completed.

Appointed From the Matrict. Admiral Rearick was born in Maryland. He entered the naval service in 1860, being appointed from the District of Columbia. He was made third assistant engineer, and assigned to duty on the Crusader of the North Atlantic squadron. He served on the Housatonic in the Gulf squadron in 1862, and in 1863 served on the South Atlan-

In that year he was prometed to the grade of second assistant engineer. The following year, while serving on the Britannia, on the North Atlantic station, he was promoted to first assistant engineer. He saw duty on the ironclad Dictator near the close of the war, and in 1806 was assigned to special duty at Washington. From 1867 to 1869 he was on the Powhatan, flagship of the Pacific squadron. He served on the Saco of the European fleet from 1870 o 1872, returning in the following year to Washington, for duty at the navy yard. In the latter part of 1873 he was assigned to the Colorado, on the North Atlantic station, and served on that vessel one year. The same year he was made chief engineer From 1875 to 1876 he served on the North signed to the South Atlantic station, serving there until 1881. The latter year he was placed on duty with the receiving ship Franklin. The next year he was ordered to the Asiatic station and assigned to the

In 1886 he returned to the United States and was placed in charge of the stores at the Norfolk navy yard, on which duty he remained until 1889. He was assigned to the Pacific station in the latter year, and served in various capacities at different stations until his retirement, February 17, 1900, with the rank of rear admirat.

Assignments to Regiments. Officers recently promoted have been as

First Lieut. S. F. Dallam, to the Cavalry; First Lieut. William Kelly, jr., to the 4th Cavalry; First Lieut. G. T. Summerlin, to the 4th Cavalry.

Capt. Joseph C. Castner, Philippine Volunteer Cavalry, has been relieved from duty in the adjutant general's office and ordered to recruiting duty at San Francisco.

The House committee on appropriations has received a communication from the auditor for the Post, Office Department representing the urgent necessity for the employment of fifteen temporary clarks in his office from March 1 to June 2 1901, at a salary of \$720 per annum each, on account of the unprecedented increase of the volume of money orders received since January 1, 1901.

Will Continue in Active Service. Notwithstanding the efforts to induce Judge Advocate General Lieber of the army to anticipate his statutory ret is more than likely that be will ement, it is more than likely that be will continue in active service in charge of the law department of the army until he reaches the legal retiring age of sixty-four years, May 21 next. Plans are under way is which Conserved to the index of the in next. Plans are under way by which Barr and Clous of the judge advocate eral's department may each be applied advocate general before that juege advocate general before their retirement within the next few months. Col. Barr retires in November next and Col. Clous in June next, so that in case of their appointment they would have but a few months each to serve.

Appropriations Under Consideration in Both Houses.

MR. TILLMAN AND PENSION BILLS

Republican Member Presents a Philippine Resolution.

DEBATES AND DISCUSSIONS

The passage at the beginning of today's session of a bill granting a pension of \$50 a month to Stacy H. Cogswell, Company F, 13th Indiana Volunteer Infantry, induced Mr. Tillman (S. C.) to make some forceful comments upon the House in not taking action upon a bill providing a pension for a Mexican war veteran who had resided in South Carolina during the civil war and naturally had been in sympathy with the confederacy. The bill had been passed by the Senate, but the House invalid pension committee was delaying final action upon it Mr. Tillman urged.

He said there was such sectional animosity in the House committee that the members refused to permit action upon the bill for the benefit of this old Mexican vet-

"Is the war over, or is it not?" demanded Mr. Tillman, with vehemence. "Let us find out whether it is or not. I swear by the Almighty God that I will not let another pension bill pass this Senate until this old man gets justice!"

The Conger Resolution Adopted. The resolution offered yesterday by Mr. Berry, calling upon the President for information as to whether the American minister to China has joined with the representatives of other powers in demanding the execution of Prince Tuan and other Chinese officials, was adopted without debate.

At the conclusion of routine business the naval appropriation bill was taken up and discussion resumed on the amendment of the Senate striking out of the bill the House provision which practically reduces the course of study at the Naval Academy from six to four years.

THE HOUSE.

Before resuming consideration of the diplomatic and consular appropriation bill today the House disposed of considerable routine business, passing the bill authorizing the Glassport Bridge Company to construct a bridge across the Monongahela river, and also authorizing the construction of a bridge across Little River, near Big Lake, Ark.

When the diplomatic and consular bill was taken up Mr. Miers (Ind.) was recognized for a speech on Cuba and the Philnines. He severely criticised the policy which "denied to the insular Constitution those blessings under the Constituenth which had been held out to them." Miers also dealt with the growing power of concentrated wealth and the domina-

Assurance to the Filipinos. Mr. Brown (Ohio) followed in a speech urging that Congress should now give definite assurance to the Filipinos as to the purposes of this government. He advoca ed the speedy adoption of a resolution declaring that "It is the purpose of the United States in retaining possession of the Philippine Islands to aid their inhabitants when they submit to the authority of the United States in establishing a capable and stable free government, and when this purpose shall be fully accomplished the United States, under such reservation and condi-

tions as may be wise and just, will relinquish sovereignty in those islands.' The reading of Mr. Brown's resolution caused something of a sensation, coming from the republican side, and the democratic members broke into long continued applause. Mr. Brown urged that in all fairness this assurance should be given to the Filipinos withuot further delay. It might be the plan even now in mind, but what was most essential was that the assurance be given immediately and definitely to the He characterized the idea of breaking the pledge given to Cuba as the climax of greed and as a doctrine of free-

booters and pirates. Mr. Brown Congratulated.

At the close of Mr. Brown's speech he was surrounded by a number of his colleagues and congratulated on the boldness and vigor of his utterances.

Mr. Dinsmore (Ark.) said the country was to be congratulated on the speech just made, as it gave evidence of a courageous purpose to disregard the policy of the party in power. He said the signs of the times in dicated a deliberate purpose to break the faith with Cuba. As to the Philippines there was no doubt they had expected as sistance from the United States rather than suppression. Despite the assurance defeat of Bryan would end th war, the war was still on, growing bloodie as it progressed, and curtailing vast expen diture.

At 2 o'clock the diplomatic and consular bill was laid aside and the House heard eulogies on the late Representatives Daly of New Jersey and Wise of Virginia.

WU-OTIS INCIDENT CLOSED. The Chinese Minister Says He Intend

ed No Criticism of the Government. The incident growing out of Minister Wn's criticisms of General Otis in his letter to the Society of the Genesee is probably closed satisfactorily. Minister Wu has disavowed to the State Department any intention of criticising the govern ment of the United States.

the exclusion of the Chinese from the Plilippines to have originated with General Otis and not with the War Department or any other branch of the government, and in speaking of his (General Otis) having been ill-advised, it is understood there was in Mr. Wu's mind the idea that local representations in the Philippines had operated upon his mind to inhim to exclude the Chinese. orning in regard to the publication of his

It is understood that Mr. Wu believed

letter declining to be present at the Gen nesee banquet in New York Thursday night tention of criticising the official acts of this government, and emphasized the strictly confidential nature of his letter of declination. He stated that the publica-tion of his letter had defeated the very tion of his letter had defeated the very purpose for which it was written, namely, to avoid saying things unpleasant to Genera! Otis, for whom he has the highest respect, and whom, he knew, was to be the guest of honor at the society's banquet. Had he wished to express his views of the general's course toward the Chinese in the Philippines publicly, he would have attended, and given utterance to his mind on the subject. It was to avoid the latter course that he wrote his letter declining

he invitation the invitation.

He expressed his deep regret that his letter has gained publicity, and thus given offense to General Otis—the very happening he had desired most earnestly to avoid. He felt that he could not dismiss the society's courteous invitation with merely an abrupt declination to be present, and therefore stated his reasons for his non-attendance.

MUCH FEELING OVER WAYS AND MEANS COMMITTEE'S ACTION.

Plan Being Discussed to Carry the Fight Into the House by Dividing the Question.

Much feeling is manifested over the acion by the ways and means committee yesterday resulting from a division among the republicans of the committee. Some of the republicans who did not want a conference requested by the House on the bill are indignant at Chairman Payne's action in voting with the democrats to bring this

about. A plan is being discussed to carry the fight into the House by dividing the question so as to have a separate vote on the motion to non-concur in the Senate amendments and on a motion to ask for a confer-

There is some hesitancy about doing this, since if the motion to ask for a conference should be carried as a separate proposition after a fight had been made on it on the grounds that the Senate in reporting a new bill had encroached upon the prerogatives of the House as the body in which revenue legislation must originate, it would emphasize the action and be, perhaps, in the nature of an affirmative declaration of the ight of the Senate to originate such legislation in an indirect way.

At the Bottom of the Contention. It is asserted that the American Tobacco Company is at the bottom of the contention and that the action of the democrats of the committee, with the assistance of the chairman of the committee, is in the nature of a victory for the tobacco company, who would, it is alleged, derive great profit from the adoption of the Senate bill in place of the House bill, Mr. Platt of New York is represented as being strongly in favor of preserving the features of the Senate bill. It is supposed by members of the commit-ee who oppose asking for a conference that most of the republicans on the floor of the House would vote with them to sustain the dignity of the House, but the dif-ficulty in the way of carrying the fight into the House is that it is assumed that the democrats on the floor would vote as did their colleagues on the committee, and they, with such republicans as would fol-low Mr. Payne, might make a majority to sustain the committee in asking for a conference.

the democrats—the anti-trust advocates— should stand by what is alleged to be the work of the tobacco trust. It is said that the matter is in such a tangle that it may even endanger the failure of legislation for the reduction of revenue at this session.

DUTCH AUTOMOBILES. Regulations Governing Their Use in

Holland Are Rigid. In a report to the State Department, Consul Frank D. Hill at Amsterdam, sends a copy of the police regulations for the government of automobiles in Holland. The consul states that the use of the automobile in that country, and that the prospects for American machines are good. He especially notes that the machines intended to be sold in Holland should be made narrower than is customary with us, as the roads are too small to allow two machines of four feet eight inches in width

Drivers of motor cars are required to comply with the police regulations respecting other vehicles, and the cars are not allowed to go faster than a horse at a moderate gait. Motor cycles must be provided with a continuous sounding bell or a strongly blown horn, and each cycle must have two lamps one on the front and one on the side, which lamps must be lighted half an hour before sunset and continue burning until half an hour before sunrise. Carriages may not be charged higher than 2.200 pounds per wheel. Drivers shall be over eighteen years of age, and the regu lation number of the carriage must always be visible. Not over ten and half quarts of oil may be stored in the carriage, and netal reservoirs are required for storing the oil.

GONE UP IN SMOKE.

Lot of Old Hawaiian Stamps Cremat ed at the Post Office. Fifty-seven thousand eight hundred dollars' worth of old Hawalian stamps went up in smoke today. They were the remnants of the republic of Hawaii, and destroyed by order of the Postmaster General. It is usual to destroy all old stamps as soon as they go out of use, and when the United States annexed Hawafi all the ones substituted. The substitutes were the regulation kind used throughout the states. The cremation took place in the engine room of the post office building, and Chief Scott of the stamp division saw to it per-sonally that they were all destroyed. Next

ANOTHER T. O. SELFRIDGE.

The President has appointed a son of

week 23,000 one and two-cent postal cards

Third of His Name to Enter the Naval

will feed the flames.

Rear Admiral Thomas O. Selfridge, jr., a cadet at large at the naval academy. This young man comes of a very distinguished naval family, and his appointment creates condition without precedent in the history of this or any other navy. His father and his grandfather are both rear admirals on the retired list. Rear Admiral Selfridge. sr., retired from active service in 1866, and is now nearly one hundred years old. Rear Admiral Selfridge, jr., retired about three years ago, and is now about sixty-five this family are residents of this city.

Movements of Naval Vessels. The Cushing has sailed from New York for Norfolk. The Leyden has sailed from New York for Newport. The Potomac has sailed from Port Tampa for the Gulf of Florida. The Ajax has sailed from Gibraltar for Norfolk. The Nero has arrived at Colombo. The Culgoa has sailed from Cavite for Sydney, N.S.W. The Kentucky has sailed from Cavite for Hong Kong report to Admiral Remey, who, on the Brooklyn, is now at that port.

Commander F. B. Gilmore has been assigned to the command of the Glacier on the Asiatic station.

Lieut. J. L. Jayne, to duty on the Rich-Civil Engineer F. T. Chambers, from bureau of vards and docks to the Philadel-

phia navy yard. Ensign W. P. Cronan, from the Nashvifle to the Princeton. Ensign A. T. Graham, from the Prince-ton to the Glacier.

Navel Cadet J. K. Taussig, from the Nashville to the Culgoa.

Passed Assistant Surgeon C. P. Baag
from the Cayite station to the Culgoa.

Passed Assistant Surgeon A. R. Aifred
from the Culgoa to the Cayite station. Capts. B. H. Fuller, C. G. Long and G. C. Tharp, First Lieuts. E. A. Jonas, W. G. Powell, E. E. West and T. F. Lyons, U. S. M. C., from the Marine Brigade to the Mare Island navy yard.

A DEMONSTRATED PACT.

cannot be benefited by ju-

dicious advertising, and

there is none that may not

waste money by poor use of space or the use of poor

space.

There is no business that

Exhaustive Report of the Special Investigating Committee.

DESCRIPTION OF THE CRUEL CUSTOMS

Some of the Indignities Visited on Fourth-Class Men.

TREATED AS SLAVES

The report of the House special committee which investigated hazing at West Point was submitted to the House today. The document contained about 12,000 words and was accompanied by a bill to punish

hazing. The report says in part: The committee substantially confined its inquiries to the time since June, 1897, when the present senior or first class entered the academy. During all of this period new cadets have been placed in barracks in June and have remained there until July. when they have gone into camp and remained there until late in August, when they returned to barracks. While in barracks before going into camp they have been denominated by the upper-class men as 'beasts' and their quarters called "beast barracks." After the new cadets have moved from barracks to camp they have been styled "plebians" or "plebes," and this has continued until received into full fellowship at the end of the first year. While the fourth-class men have been in barracks before camp they have been in-structed by the upper-class men officially in charge of them that they must always bey orders given them by upper-class men. The upper-class men at the academy are all substantially on a social equality, but a great gulf divides them from the fourth

Made to Do Menial Work. The upper-class men have gradually

evolved an entire code of unwritten laws governing their relations with fourth-class men, as well as the whole course of conduct which should be pursued by the later. Under this code no friendships are formed between the upper-class men and the lower-class men; they have no social intercourse or relations. Except where the parties have been acquainted before enter-ing the academy, the upper-class man treats the fourth-class man as unknown, a stranger, and an inferior. The fourth-class man has no right to speak socially to the upper-class man, and when he speaks to him on business he addresses him as "mister" or "sir." No fourth-class man should gaze, stare or even look squarely at an upper-class man, but drop the eyes when in one's presence, and failure to do so is a punishable offense.

It is the duty of a fourth-class man when

in the presence of an upper-class man to stand at attention, as if in the presence of a superior officer. A fourth-class man should raining for the grave duties of an army officer, and he must at all times abstain from laughing or smiling, upon the one hand, or looking sullen, upon the other. The sullen upon being hazed he has been called out, and if he smiled he has been punished. The fourth-class man must obey all order of an upper-class man and pay him the same respect due from an upper-class man to the officers of the academy. After the fourth-class men go into camp each is assigned, by lot or otherwise, to some upperclass man as special duty man, and as such must discharge the duties of a body and tent servant. He must sweep his superior's tent, put up and make down his bed, adbraces, brasses, breastplate and other trim mings, guns, bayonets and swords; clean and care for his clothes, taking out dirty collars and cuffs and putting in clean ones; take dirty ciothes to the laundry and bring clean ones back, make out hop cards, copy reports and discharge other similar duties. It is but justice to say that while under the cadet code a special duty man is bound to do all these things, many of the upper-class men fail to require that they all be performed, but, so far as your committee has discovered, all upper-class men have required the performance of some of them. This special duty continues during camp. The upper-class men, profiting no doubt by what they have learned from their prede-cessors and the aid of their own fertile ingenuity, have resorted to more than one hundred distinct methods of annoying and harassing fourth-class men. Your committee will not attempt to name or describe them all, but will name a number, describnot sufficiently do so. They are divided into three general classes: First, things done professedly for the good of fourth-class men or of the service; second, things done to punish fourth-class men for violations of the upper-class code; third, things done ap-

parently without purpose, except to anney, Unadulterated Brutality.

Chief among the first of these claims is-Bracing.-This consists in requiring the ourth-class man to throw his shoulders back until the blades meet, draw his chin into a wholly unnatural degree, draw his abdomen up, and so walk that his toes touch the ground before his heels. It is claimed this is done to give a military carriage; but it has the contrary effect. It is such an exaggeration of the attitude of a soldier, and is so irksome, that when re-lieved from constraint the inevitable tenlency is to more than normal relaxation and a slouchy carriage. The upper-class men have required the fourth-class man to brace at all times on the company street, in camp and frequently on other occasions, and this has on more than one occasion re-sulted in the victim fainting. Some doubt is cast upon the absolute bellef upon the part of cadets that bracing is necessary to a good military bearing, and that it is their luty to practice it to attain that end, as they never brace an upper-class man, no matter how slouchy he may be. Bracing is prohibited at the academy, and has been frequently severely punished, but has been constantly and defiantly persisted in up to the time of the hearing of your committee. Under the like claim as to their motives the upper-class men have deprived fourth-class men of the privileges accorded them by the authorities, such as having Saturday afternoon leave, and have ordered fourth-

afternoon leave, and have ordered fourth-class men to abstain from reading and let-ter writing except on Sunday.

The following are some of the second class of annoyances which have been im-posed on fourth-class men:

Eagling.—This consists in the fourth-class man standing on his toes, with his arms extended, dropping down to a sitting pos-ture, rising part way, waving his arms like wings, again depressing his body to a sit-ting posture, riging in like manner, and, continuing this during the period or for the number of times required. A fourth-class number of times required. A fourth-class man has frequently been required to eagle one hundred and two hundred times, and and in at least one case above six hundred

Other Inhumanities.

Wooden willying.-This consists in a fourth-class man taking the regulation gun and drawing it up to the position of 'fire," then dropping it to the 'ready" and continuing this for the period or number of times required. This has fre-

quently been required one hundred to two hundred times.

Doing foot balls.—This consists in lying on the back, and without bending the knees, drawing the legs up until they are at right angles with the body and then dropping